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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

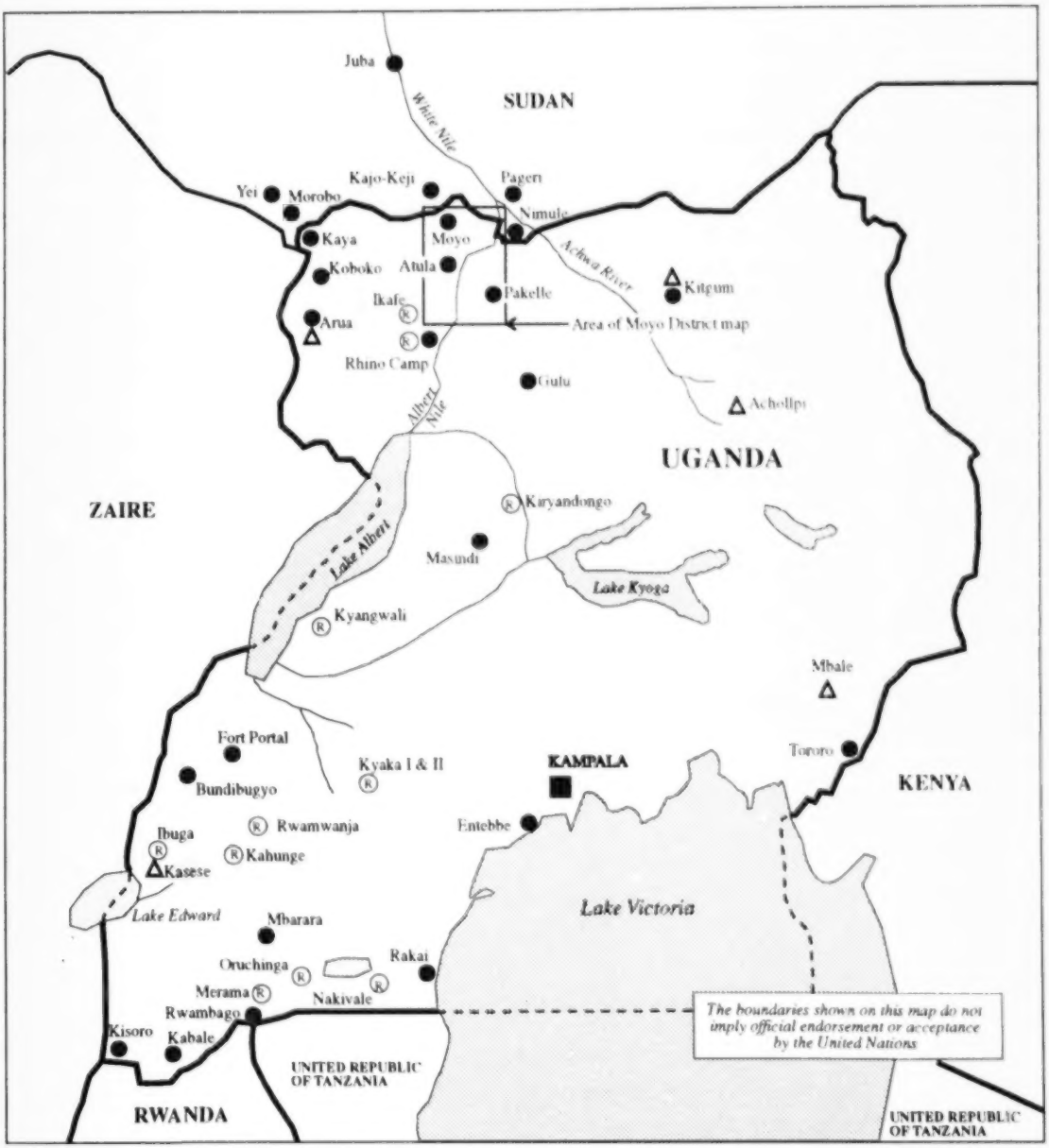
PART I. AFRICA

Section 20 - Uganda

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03163

UGANDA


Juba
SUDAN
White Nile
Yei
Morobo
Kajo-Keji
Pageri
Nimule
Kaya
Moyo
Achwa River
Koboko
Atula
Kitgum
Pakelle
Ikafe
Arua
Area of Moyo District map
Rhino Camp
Gulu
Albert Nile
Achollpi
UGANDA
ZAIRE
Kiryandongo
Lake Albert
Masindi
Lake Kyoga
Kyangwali
Mbale
Fort Portal
Kyaka I & II
KAMPALA
Tororo
KENYA
Bundibugyo
Rwamwanja
Entebbe
Ibuga
Kahunge
Kasese
Lake Edward
Lake Victoria
Mbarara
Rakai
Oruchinga
Merama
Nakivale
Rwambago
Kisoro
Kabale
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Refugee settlement
Reception centre

I.20 UGANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Uganda hosted a refugee population of some 286,500 persons comprising 180,000 Sudanese, 4,500 Zairians, 97,000 Rwandese, 2,300 Somalis and 2,700 of other nationalities. Most of these refugees were assisted by UNHCR, with the exception of some 85,000 Rwandese in south-western Uganda who arrived during the early 1960s and are considered to be integrated and self-sufficient.

2. Events in southern Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda caused substantial numbers of refugees to arrive. By the first quarter of 1994, there were an estimated 204,000 Sudanese refugees in Uganda; current influx rates indicate that this population is expected to continue increasing at an average rate of 3,000 per month. The reported spontaneous return of Rwandese refugees to occupy land vacated by persons displaced during last years's fighting was reversed after the April 1994 events in Rwanda, when a new influx of refugees started to arrive. This influx continued at a average daily rate of 170 persons. By the end of April 1994, the number of Zairian refugees had also increased to approximately 13,400.

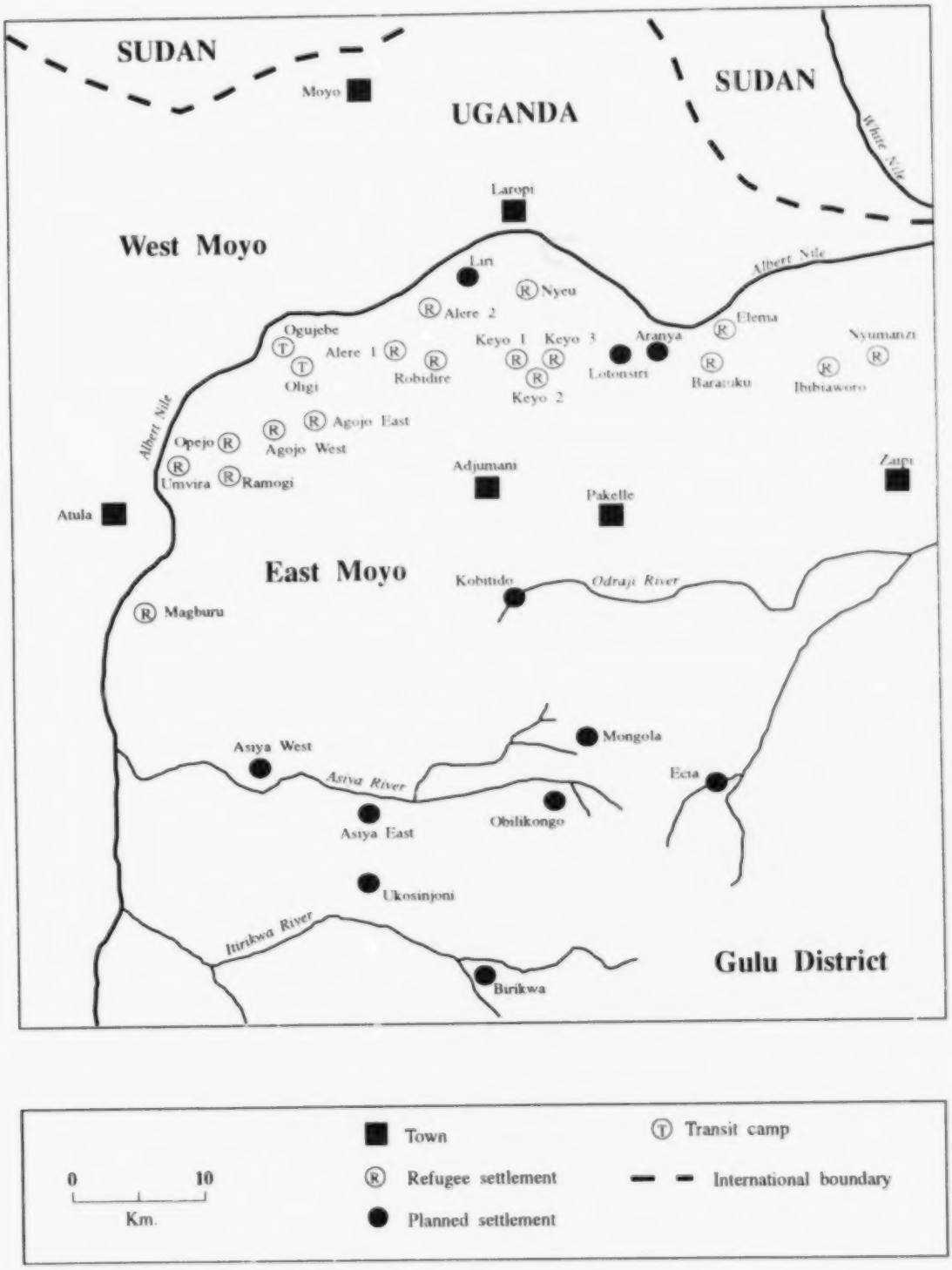
3. Of the 204,000 Sudanese refugees, some 40,000 live in rural settlements in Moyo district and another 7,000 in Masindi district. The remaining Sudanese refugees live in reception centres in Moyo, Kitgum and Arua districts, and are awaiting transfer to settlements when sufficient land is made available by the Government. Some 13,000 Zairian refugees are accommodated in Kyaka II. The newly-arrived Rwandese have been accommodated in reception centres in Rwembogo and Kisoro while those remaining from the 1990 influx are accommodated in Nakivale. In Kampala and its environs, there are some 3,200 urban refugees of various nationalities, the majority of whom are Somalis.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

4. In August 1993, following increased hostilities in southern Sudan, the influx of Sudanese into northern Uganda accelerated dramatically, in particular into the Koboko area of Arua district where some 60,000 new arrivals had to be accommodated in reception centres within a period of weeks. The influx has continued, albeit less dramatically, with some 3,000 refugees arriving per month into Arua, Moyo and Kitgum districts. UNHCR, through the Ministry of Local Government and a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), has provided care and maintenance, including food (through the World Food Programme (WFP)), health services, water and sanitation, education, shelter, etc., to the new arrivals as well as to the existing caseload. Initially, UNHCR's emergency stockpile of non-food items was used to provide assistance to the newly-arrived groups. In addition, an allocation of $ 500,000 was made available from the 1993 Emergency Fund to provide immediate relief items.

5. UNHCR has continued to promote local settlement activities for some 7,000 Sudanese refugees settled in Kiryandongo in the Masindi district who have now all been allocated land and are expected eventually to become self-sufficient in food.

UGANDA (MOYO DISTRICT)



6. In East Moyo, efforts have continued to locate Sudanese refugees in rural settlements. By the end of 1993, some 33,000 refugees were placed in agricultural settlements. In view of the lack of sufficient arable land in East Moyo, plans are underway to move some 17,000 people at present in the Ogujebe transit camp in Moyo to Rhino camp, some 70 kilometers up the Nile River. Land has been made available by the Ugandan Government and construction of the physical infrastructure, including the drilling of boreholes, has begun. In May 1994, the first group of refugees was moved by UNHCR to the settlement site.

7. Some 8,500 Zairian refugees fled insecure conditions in Zaire to south-western Uganda during January and February 1994. During March and April 1994, the refugees were transferred from the border to the Kyaka II settlement site. They are provided with care and maintenance assistance, including food, water, health and sanitation. Plans are underway to expand the Kyaka II settlement into a rural settlement for Zairian refugees.

8. Following the events in Rwanda in early April 1994, some 8,000 Rwandese arrived in southern Uganda and were accommodated in the two reception centres of Rwembogo and Kisoro. They are predominantly peasants and leaders of the Hutu ethnic group, and came from areas bordering Uganda. Over 75 per cent of them are women and children. Funds were made available from the 1994 Emergency Fund to establish a relief assistance programme, coordinated by a UNHCR Emergency Response Team.

Programme objectives and priorities

Sudanese refugees

9. As repatriation of Sudanese refugees does not seem to be an option in the foreseeable future, activities are being put in place to encourage them to settle locally. Efforts will be made to promote refugee self-sufficiency through agriculture, employment and non-agricultural income-generating activities. Some 40,000 already living in rural settlements are almost self-sufficient in food, enabling food assistance to be reduced, and it is planned to settle another 50,000 Sudanese during 1994. Land has been made available by the Ugandan Government for 20,000 refugees in Koboko, as well as in Rhino Camp settlement for 17,000 refugees from the Ogujebe reception centre. Furthermore, the Government is in the process of identifying land for settling another 13,000 refugees in Moyo district. In 1995, UNHCR will continue to negotiate with the Ugandan authorities to acquire more land for settlement of Sudanese refugees. Joint UNHCR/WFP food assessment missions will be carried out after each harvest season to determine the level of food self-sufficiency and to adapt the food rations accordingly.

10. In view of the continuing influx of refugees from southern Sudan, UNHCR's assistance programmes will need continuous updating, in particular the care and maintenance programmes for the reception centres. At the same time, UNHCR will need to replenish regularly its emergency stock of non-food items, particularly in view of the potential massive influx of some 100,000 persons currently displaced in the Nimule area of southern Sudan.

Rwandese refugees

11. The situtation in Rwanda hinders future planning for the Rwandese refugees in Uganda. At present, UNHCR's efforts towards a durable solution will be through local settlement both for those who arrived in 1990 and who are living in Nakivale as well as for those who arrived in April 1994 and who are accommodated in Rwembogo and Kisoro.

12. If, however, the situation in Rwanda improves, favouring their return, UNHCR will reorient its activities towards repatriation. In the meantime, UNHCR will continue discussing with the Ugandan Government the possibility of providing adequate land to make these groups self-sufficient.

Zairian refugees

13. As the Zairian refugees are not expected to return to their home country in the near future, UNHCR will promote agricultural self-sufficiency on land provided at the Kyaka II settlement. The infrastructure of this settlement will also be upgraded and sufficient boreholes and schools will be constructed.

Urban refugees

14. A durable solution for the group of over 3,000 mainly Somali urban refugees remains to be found. As they are not recognized as refugees by the Ugandan Government, they are not allowed to engage in gainful employment and are therefore completely dependent upon UNHCR assistance. Efforts will be made to convince the Ugandan Government to make land available to establish a rural settlement for the Somali caseload to facilitate their self-sufficiency so that the urban assistance programme for this caseload can be phased out in the future.

Returnees

15. Some 10,000 Ugandans, currently in Upper Zaire, are expected to repatriate in 1994. The returnees will receive a one-time integration package consisting of, inter alia, three months food supply, agricultural tools and a cash grant. During 1995, a further 10,000 Ugandans are expected to return from Zaire, while up to 20,000 Ugandans living in Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania are also expected to request repatriation.

Education

16. UNHCR will put increasing emphasis on educational services for refugees. Apart from the construction and running of sufficient members of primary schools, the 1994 and 1995 assistance programme will provide for additional secondary school scholarships as well as the running of a self-help secondary school.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

17. Within the Ugandan Government, overall responsibility for refugee affairs rests with the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG). MOLG is also responsible for the overall coordination with other ministries on matters pertaining to refugees.

18. A number of NGOs are responsible for the implementation of the refugee assistance programme in the reception centres and settlements for Sudanese refugees. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Switzerland, MSF-France, MSF-Holland, OXFAM and Action Africa in Need assist in the health and sanitation sectors. The Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) is responsible for education (primary school, literacy and teacher training) while the Uganda Red Cross/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (URC/IFRC) is in charge of the overall camp management in the Koboko area. In Kitgum, International Service Volunteers Association is UNHCR's main implementing partner with JRS in running the education programmes. Overall management of the Rhino Camp settlement is being handled by Cara Coordinated Development, while the health/nutrition sector is being implemented by the German Development Services (DED). An implementing partner for Ikafe settlement is being identified.

19. In East Moyo, where no camp management agency has been identified, the day-to-day operations, including infrastructural development, food distribution and water development in 18 settlements and two transit camps, are carried out directly by the UNHCR Field Office in Pakelle. Discussions are, however, underway with a prospective partner who is expected to take over the implementation of this project later in 1994.

20. MOLG and a local NGO, the Uganda Social Services and Counselling Centre (USSCC), implement the assistance programmes for Zairians at Kyaka II and for Rwandese at Nakivale, while URC/IFRC is responsible for Rwambogo and Kisoro, where recently arrived Rwandese have been accommodated.

21. MOLG is responsible for the scholarship programmes for secondary and post-secondary vocational education. UNHCR directly administers the university scholarship programme with the participation of USSCC. USSCC also provides counselling and care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

22. The overall refugee population in Uganda in 1993 increased by almost 50 per cent, mainly as a result of the escalating civil war in southern Sudan. Additional funds were provided from the 1993 Emergency Fund as well as from the 1993 Programme Reserve.

23. Events in Rwanda forestalled the expected repatriation of Rwandese in Nakivale. UNHCR continued to provide assistance to this group of refugees while negotiating with the Government of Uganda to acquire agricultural land for settlements.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

24. The 1994 care and maintenance programmes, as well as the local settlement programmes, have had to be increased substantially as a result of the continuing influx of Sudanese refugees. In particular the transfer in 1994 of some 20,000 refugees from Koboko to Ikafe, 17,000 from East Moyo to Rhino camp and another 13,000 to other settlement sites will require substantial funds to cover transportation, road infrastructure, water, health and sanitation facilities, as well as agricultural and other income-generating activities.

25. As voluntary repatriation of the Rwandese refugees does not seem to be feasible in the foreseeable future, UNHCR is assisting the Rwandese in Nakivale towards local integration. Care and maintenance will continue to be provided to the Rwandese refugees who arrived early 1994 until such time as the situation in Rwanda improves sufficiently to allow their return.

26. The local settlement programme planned for the caseload of 4,500 Zairian refugees will be expanded to include the additional 8,500 refugees who arrived in early 1994.

27. Counselling services and care and maintenance will continue to be extended to needy Somali urban refugees. However, efforts will be increased to obtain land and to establish a rural settlement for this group, for which no durable solution seems possible in the urban setting.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Sudanese refugees

Care and maintenance

28. The 1995 proposal takes into account an expected continuing influx from southern Sudan, as well as the planned transfer of some 20,000 refugees from Koboko to Ikafe.

29. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 as well as the proposed initial 1995 care and maintenance requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	0	49,391	6,490
Transport	4,070	681,400	854,202
Domestic needs	606,210	787,240	627,024
Water	0	51,598	127,046
Sanitation	0	165,503	126,092
Health/nutrition	6,045	279,430	609,196
Shelter	0	955,000	480,365
Community services	28,620	104,000	152,540
Education	12,710	53,000	172,777
Crop production	0	38,768	59,125
Forestry	0	9,000	14,930
Income generation	4,060	9,870	7,257
Legal assistance	2,410	17,000	33,405
Agency op. support	1,675	183,700	154,151
Total	665,800	3,384,900	3,424,600

30. Assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, accommodation, health, transport allowances and counselling will be provided to a maximum of 3,000 urban refugees. If, however, UNHCR's efforts to establish a rural settlement for this urban caseload are successful, the initial 1995 proposal will be revised accordingly.

Local settlement

31. UNHCR will continue to transfer Sudanese refugees from the reception centres in Koboko and East Moyo to agricultural settlements. The total number to be transferred will depend on the amount of land made available by the Government. At the same time, the settlement activities for 50,000 people that were started during 1994 will be continued in 1995.

32. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1994 as well as the proposed 1995 local settlement requirements are as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	25,800	64,503	89,250
Transport	1,676,400	1,544,785	1,971,020
Domestic needs	278,500	320,255	353,190
Water	486,900	711,277	511,130
Sanitation	26,800	68,368	120,600
Health/nutrition	760,600	1,222,785	1,243,760
Shelter	202,500	404,114	600,000
Community services	5,400	13,436	58,000
Education	730,700	912,041	1,638,650
Crop production	114,700	195,196	186,680
Livestock	3,200	21,649	30,000
Fisheries	19,900	10,684	8,000
Forestry	2,600	200,060	230,000
Income generation	20,500	115,387	254,920
Legal assistance	15,400	29,402	34,110
Agency op. support	510,400	1,366,858	1,113,590
Total	4,900,300	7,200,800	8,442,900

Rwandese and Zairian refugees

Resettlement

33. Efforts will continue to secure resettlement for a number of urban refugees, especially security cases, as well as vulnerable cases such as women at risk in the camps.

Repatriation

34. On the basis of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Uganda and Zaire, a repatriation/reintegration programme for 10,000 Ugandans who are currently living in Upper Zaire is expected to start in July 1994. The returnees will be given transport assistance and an integration package which includes three-month's food supply, cash and tools to enable them to reintegrate in their villages of origin.

Special Programmes

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

Education Account

35. Of 100 students sponsored in 1993 for post-secondary academic and vocational studies, only 55 students are being granted scholarships in 1994 owing to funding constraints. Subject to sufficient funding, it is envisaged to assist up to 150 new and continuing students in 1995.

Other Trust Funds

36. From funds provided by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ), some $ 350,000 were obligated in 1993 to support self-reliance activities for Sudanese refugees who are being settled in Rhino Camp. Furthermore, $ 306,748 and $ 170,000 have been obligated in 1993 and 1994, respectively, from funds made available by BMZ for the settlement project in Kiryandongo. Funds were also made available by the Swiss Government to finance a stockpile of emergency relief items in Kampala.

37. Eleven university students benefited under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) in 1993/1994 and it is intended to increase this number to 16 in 1994/1995.

38. A $ 500,000 allocation was made available from the 1994 Emergency Fund in order to provide emergency relief assistance to newly-arrived Rwandese refugees in south-west Uganda pending the receipt of funds against the Special Appeal which was launched in early May 1994.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

39. The 1993 administrative expenditures exceeded the revised appropriations as a result of the sudden influx of Sudanese refugees in the Koboko and Kitgum areas in the latter part of 1993. The existing UNHCR offices in Arua and Pakelle were strengthened by fielding temporary missions to cover the increased workload, resulting in higher than expected staff costs. Higher travel expenses were also incurred due to increased missions to the refugee camps and border areas. Increased communication expenses were also incurred following expanded activities in the three UNHCR offices in Uganda.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

40. The revised 1994 figures include the cost of additional posts created to strengthen the UNHCR offices in Uganda. One Programme Officer and eight General Service posts have been created in Kampala effective June/July 1994 while the office in Pakelle has been strengthened with the creation, effective June 1994, of one Field Officer and three Field Assistant posts. In the Arua Sub-Office, an international post of Head of Sub-Office and four General Service posts were created effective July 1994 and June 1994, respectively. Furthermore, the revised 1994 estimates include provisions for increased travel and general operating expenses as well as the purchase of new office equipment required for the additional staff. The cost of four additional vehicles is also foreseen in the revised 1994 estimates. In view of increased violence in Uganda, provision has been made for the installation of security equipment in the office premises in Kampala.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

41. The 1995 estimate is less than the 1994 revised estimate because a reduction in requirements for non-expendable items is foreseen as most significant purchases will have been made in 1994. Also, less travel costs are foreseen in 1995 at which time the programme in Uganda is expected to stabilize requiring less frequent monitoring missions. All time-limited posts were extended to 31 December 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
500.0	–	500.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
541.1	665.8	3,384.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	3,424.6
23.0 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
5,546.6 b/	5,570.5	7,200.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	8,442.9
7.8 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,247.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,222.7
6,618.5	**6,236.3**	**13,333.5**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**14,090.2**
849.4	723.6	319.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	306.9
7,467.9	**6,959.9**	**13,653.4**	**TOTAL (1)**	**14,397.1**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
36.0	32.0	32.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 150 Post secondary and vocational scholarships	73.1
–	–	1,368.6	BURUNDI / RWANDA EMERGENCY	*/
–	–	624.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	139.8
753.8	–	170.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
50.1	–	72.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	72.0
839.9	**32.0**	**2,267.1**	**TOTAL (2)**	**284.9**
8,307.8	**6,991.9**	**15,920.5**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**14,682.0**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 995 incurred against Overall Allocation
*/ requirements not yet known